FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST ON UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY AND US PARTICIPATION IN WORLD WAR I, 1865 – 1919**

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**Alfred Thayer Mahan – US Navy**

**\_\_\_\_\_1. What was the argument set forth in Alfred Thayer Mahan’s book, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*?**

A. spending on the US Navy was too

high and needed to be reduced.

B. naval power was the tool of

imperialist expansion and contrary

to the values of a democracy.

C. naval power allowed nations to

project power and trade with

foreign nations, leading to greater

prosperity for Americans.

D. the US Navy should invade Cuba and

the Philippines immediately.

**\_\_\_\_\_2. The Treaty of Kanagawa opened trade between the United States of America and –**

A. Spain

B. Japan

C. Cuba

**\_\_\_\_\_3. In China, foreign nations had established economic control over certain regions of the nation economically, called –**

A. free trade zones

B. demilitarized zones

C. spheres of influence

D. hegemony

**\_\_\_\_\_4. In order to support American efforts to establish trade with China around the turn of the Century, Secretary of State proposed this policy towards the nation –**

A. Splendid Little War

B. Opium Wars

C. Pacific Co-Prosperity Sphere

D. Open Door Policy

**\_\_\_\_\_5. During this rebellion, Chinese military men and others trained in the martial arts attempted to oust all “foreign devils” from their nation –**

A. The Boxer Rebellion

B. Pugachev’s Rebellion

C. The Great Leap Forward

D. The Nullification Crisis

**A Timeline of Events, 1887 – 1898**

**1887** – King Kalakaua allows the United States to build a naval base at Pearl Harbor.

**1893** – Queen Liliuokalani is overthrown by a group of American businessmen, planters, and Marines.

**1893** – The application of a provisional government for annexation by the United States is denied by Anti-Imperialist President Grover Cleveland.

**1898** – The island nation is annexed and becomes a US territory.

**\_\_\_\_\_6. What island nation’s acquisition by the United States is describe in the text box above?**

A. American Samoa

B. Guam

C. The Philippines

D. Hawaii



**\_\_\_\_\_7. One of the principle reasons for the Spanish American War was the abuse and mistreatment of people on this island by the Spanish military –**

A. Guam

B. The Philippines

C. Puerto Rico

D. Cuba



**\_\_\_\_\_8. The explosion of this ship while it was at anchor at Havana Harbor on February 15th, 1898 is considered a main cause of the Spanish American War** –

A. The HMS *Lusitania*

B. The HMS *Sussex*

C. The USS *Oregon*

D. The USS *Maine*

**\_\_\_\_\_9. Which of the following men *WAS NOT* a newspaper editor?**

A. Joseph Pulitzer

B. William Randolph Hearst

C. William Lloyd Garrison

D. Thurgood Marshall



**\_\_\_\_\_10. The newspaper above, which contains exaggerated, embellished, and sensationalized news stories, is an example of –**

A. slander

B. yellow journalism

C. muckraking

D. libel

**\_\_\_\_\_11. Which future American President was a member of the volunteer cavalry unit he Roughriders and a hero of the Battle of San Juan Hill?**

A. William Howard Taft

B. Theodore Roosevelt

C. Woodrow Wilson

D. Warren G. Harding

**\_\_\_\_\_12. Which of the following regions *WAS NOT* ceded or sold to the United States by Spain in accordance with the Treaty of Paris of 1898?**

A. Alaska

B. Puerto Rico

C. Guam

D. The Philippines

**\_\_\_\_\_13. On which island nation did Emilio Aguinaldo lead a three-year revolt against Americans in a failed attempt for self-rule?**

A. Puerto Rico

B. Cuba

C. The Philippines

D. Guam



**\_\_\_\_\_14. Which President of the United States was most responsible for the acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone?**

A. William Howard Taft

B. William McKinley

C. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

D. Theodore Roosevelt



**\_\_\_\_\_15. Theodore Roosevelt’s “Big Stick” diplomacy claimed that when diplomacy failed to promote American interests –**

A. the use of force was justified.

B. embargoes should be put in place.

C. bribes and payments could be used.

D. Latin American nations should be

colonized by the United States.

**\_\_\_\_\_16. The Roosevelt Corollary established the right of the United States to intervene in civil wars, disturbances and unrest, or conflicts between nations in this part of the world –**

A. Europe

B. Africa and the Middle East

C. Eastern Asia

D. Latin America

****

**\_\_\_\_\_17. The Roosevelt Corollary was an addition to this 1823 foreign policy statement, which forbid European nations from claiming any new colonies in the Western Hemisphere (North and South America) –**

A. The Farewell Address

B. The Adams-Onis Treaty

C. The Monroe Doctrine

D. The Ostend Manifesto

**\_\_\_\_\_18. Which American President promoted “Dollar Diplomacy”, believing the nations which traded with one another were more likely to have positive, friendly relations?**

A. William McKinley

B. Theodore Roosevelt

C. Woodrow Wilson

D. Harry S Truman

E. William Howard Taft

**MORAL DIPLOMACY**

* Americans should teach their Latin American neighbors the virtues of a democratic political system.
* The individual rights of all members of societies should be preserved by government.
* The property rights of all members of societies should be preserved by government.
* Teaching Latin American nations that capitalism was the most worthwhile economic system would result in an improved quality of life for Latin Americans.

**\_\_\_\_\_19. The President who believed that Moral Diplomacy should be followed in our relations with Latin America was –**

A. Woodrow Wilson

B. Calvin Coolidge

C. Theodore Roosevelt

**CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I IN EUROPE:**

* Increased militarism – arms races between rival nations in Europe.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* Imperialism and Colonial Rivalries
* Nationalism and the desire for self-rule.

**?**

**20. Which of the statements below best completes the text box above?**

A. The League of Nations failed

B. Alliance Systems in Europe

C. Fascist Aggression

**\_\_\_\_\_21. Which nation *WAS NOT* a part of the Allied Powers during World War I?**

A. England

B. France

C. Austria-Hungary

D. The United States

E. Russia

**\_\_\_\_\_22. Which nation *WAS NOT* a part of the Central Powers during World War I?**

A. Germany

B. Austria-Hungary

C. Bulgaria

D. The Ottoman Empire

E. England

**\_\_\_\_\_23. When World War I broke out in Europe, President Woodrow Wilson advised Americans to –**

A. support the Central Powers.

B. support the Allied Powers.

C. provide monetary aid to England.

D. remain neutral in mind and action.

**\_\_\_\_\_24. One reason that Americans eventually chose to enter World War I was the sinking of this passenger liner by a German U-Boat off the coast of Ireland on May 7, 1915 –**

A. The HMS *Sussex*

B. The *Titanic*

C. The HMS *Lusitania*

D. The *Sultana*

**\_\_\_\_\_25. In 1916, Germany issued the *Sussex* Pledge, promising not to use this military tactic against American vessels for the remainder of the war –**

A. poison gas

B. unrestricted submarine warfare

C. carpetbombing

D. atomic weapons

E. blimps



**\_\_\_\_\_26. This communique from Germany to Mexico encouraged the Mexican government to invade the United States of America. Germany promised to help Mexico regain the land they had lost during the Mexican-American War of the 1840s. This was a major cause of the United States declaration of war against Germany in 1917 –**

A. The Sussex Pledge

B. The Zimmermann Telegram

C. The XYZ Affair

D. The Nullification Crisis



**\_\_\_\_\_27. When Woodrow Wilson went to Congress to ask for a declaration of war in April of 1917, which of the following WAS NOT a reason he gave for entering World War I?**

A. “To Make the World Safe for

Democracy!”

B. “Freedom of the Seas!”

C. “American Blood Spilt Upon

American Soil!”

D. “A War to End All War!”



**\_\_\_\_\_28. During World War I, the government encouraged citizens to save wheat to be sent to the soldiers and refugees in Europe. Which amendment to the Constitution was passed, in part, to save wheat and grains?**

A. The 17th Amendment

B. The 18th Amendment

C. The 19th Amendment

D. The 22nd Amendment

**\_\_\_\_\_29. During World War I, hundreds of thousands of women took jobs in factories and the war industry to help support the American Expeditionary Force. Woman’s Suffrage leaders asked for this amendment in exchange for these woman’s service during World War I:**

A. The 17th Amendment

B. The 18th Amendment

C. The 19th Amendment

D. The 20th Amendment

**\_\_\_\_\_30. Hundreds of thousands of African-American workers left the South to take jobs in Northern cities in the war industry during World War I, as a part of this movement:**

A. The Great Migration

B. The Exoduster Movement

C. The Harlem Renaissance

D. The Civil Rights Movement

**\_\_\_\_\_31. During World War I, African-American soldiers –**

A. were not allowed in the US Army.

B. fought in an integrated US Navy.

C. worked as ambulance drivers only.

D. fought in segregated units under

French commanders.

****

**\_\_\_\_\_32. In 1917, Russia quit the Great War by signing the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany, ceding hundreds of miles of territory. Why did Russia stop fighting?**

A. Americans entered the war.

B. They feared the use of poison gas.

C. The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917

D. Defeat at Gallipoli, where the Turks

devastated the Red Army.

**\_\_\_\_\_33. Identify the labor union leader and member of the Socialist party who was arrested and put in jail during World War I for encouraging Americans to resist the draft and refuse to fight in World War I –**

A. Terence V. Powderly

B. Asa Philip Randolph

C. Eugene V. Debs

D. Samuel Gompers

**\_\_\_\_\_34. Which US Supreme Court ruling determined that restrictions on the freedom of speech guaranteed in the Constitution were allowed if the expression was “a clear and present danger” to the United States?**

A. *Schenck V. The United States*

B. *Plessy V. Ferguson*

C. *Loving V. Virginia*

D. *Miranda V. Arizona*

**\_\_\_\_\_35. What term was used to describe American soldiers during World War I, since many of the young men were poorly trained and a little out of shape?**

A. doughboy

B. generally inactive (G.I.s)

C. jarhead

D. pudgy

**\_\_\_\_\_36. Who was the leader of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) in Europe during World War I?**

A. Ferdinand Foch

B. John “Black Jack” Pershing

C. Dwight David Eisenhower

D. George Patton

**\_\_\_\_\_37. Which of the following were used by both sides as weapons for the first time during World War I?**

A. machine guns

B. submarines, or U-Boats

C. airplanes

D. poison gases

E. tanks

F. All of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_38. How did Americans living on the home front support the efforts of soldiers in the AEF during World War I?**

A. They planted “victory gardens.”

B. They purchased “Liberty Bonds.”

C. They ate less meats and grains.

D. Certain products were rationed.

E. All of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_39. The fighting in World War I came to an end due to an armistice which began at –**

A. 11:00 AM on November 11th, 1918

B. 4:30 AM on April 12, 1865

C. 12:00 PM May 7th, 1945

D. 9:00 AM August 9th, 1945

**\_\_\_\_\_40. Woodrow Wilson’s proposal for peace in Europe was called the –**

A. Marshall Plan

B. Fourteen Point Plan

C. Kellogg-Briand Pact

D. United Nations

****

**\_\_\_\_\_41. Which principle was a part of Wilson’s proposal for peace in Europe?**

A. Freedom of the Seas

B. The Restoration of Austria-Hungary.

C. Greater Militarism for Self-Defense.

D. Higher Tariffs to Discourage Trade.

**\_\_\_\_\_42. Wilson believed in the self-determination of nations in Europe, which led to the creation of which new countries?**

A. Israel and Turkey

B. Poland and Czechoslovakia

C. Italy and Serbia

D. Denmark and Belgium

**\_\_\_\_\_43. What was the name of the international peacekeeping organization proposed by Woodrow Wilson at the end of World War I to prevent future wars?**

A. The United Nations

B. The World Court

C. The League of Nations

D. The Organization of American States

**\_\_\_\_\_44. The Mandate System was an aspect of the Treaty of Versailles that allowed European nations to redraw the map of this region after the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire –**

A. Northern Africa

B. The Middle East

C. Southeastern Europe

D. Latin America

**\_\_\_\_\_45. Which nation was blamed for starting World War I in the Treaty of Versailles and therefore forced to pay $32 Billion in reparations to the Allied Powers?**

A. Germany

B. Serbia

C. Russia

D. The Austro-Hungarian Empire



**\_\_\_\_\_46. The main reason Americans like Senator Henry Cabot Lodge opposed US entry into the League of Nations was –**

A. Germany was too powerful.

B. Communist nations like the Soviet

Union were allowed to join.

C. American sovereignty may be

threatened by other nations.

D. The League of Nations was racist,

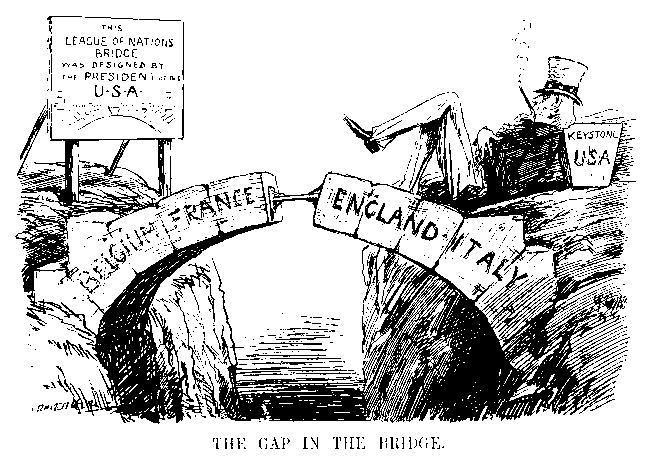
refusing to treat African and Asian

nations as equals.

**\_\_\_\_\_47. Did the United States Senate ever choose to ratify the Treaty of Versailles?**

A. Yes

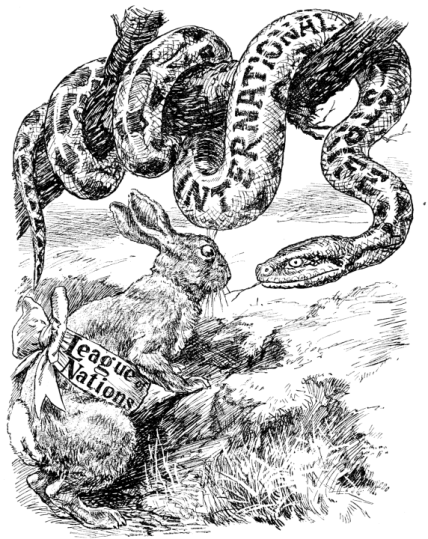
B. No



**\_\_\_\_\_48. Did the United States of America ever chose to join the League of Nations?**

A. Yes

B. No



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**SECTION II. US Presidents and their Foreign Policy Choices, 1796 - 1919**

**A. George Washington**

**B. James Monroe**

**C. William McKinley**

**D. Theodore Roosevelt**

**E. William Howard Taft**

**F. Woodrow Wilson**

**----------------------------------------------------------------------**

**\_\_\_\_49. Why wasn’t the League of Nations able to prevent the coming of the Second World War in Europe, from 1939 – 1945?**

A. Major world powers like the United

States, Russia, and Germany never

joined the organization.

B. The League of Nations was never

created.

C. Switzerland revoked the League of

Nations from its headquarters in

Geneva in the 1920s.

D. Hitler invaded the League of Nations

headquarters in 1933 upon taking

power after the Reichstag Fire.

**\_\_\_\_\_50.** This President believed that American interests should not be blocked by smaller weaker nations. He was willing to use force to insure the United States future security and prosperity. He is best known for his forceful stance on American endeavors in Latin America.

**\_\_\_\_\_51.** This President believed that nations which traded together were unlikely to wage war. He wanted American businessmen to project their influence into Latin America.

**\_\_\_\_\_52.** He warned Americans not to get involved in foreign entanglements and to avoid military alliances with European powers. He was in favor of free trade and expansion, but he advised isolationism towards European powers.

**\_\_\_\_\_53.** He wanted the United States to follow a Moral Diplomacy, which promoted democracy, individual rights, capitalism, and respect for property rights to the rest of the world. His policies were directed to both Latin America and Europe.

**\_\_\_\_\_54.** This imperialist President took over Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

**\_\_\_\_\_55.** In 1823, he warned all European nations that the Western Hemisphere was no longer available for colonization.